THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 13, 1840. | NO. XXXIX OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1039.)

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in *almost* every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER, of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally acknowledged to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency or natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are left cold and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodhart, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue one month before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

ASSUMPTION *of the* STATE DEBTS.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

On Mr. Grundy's Report in relation to the Assumption of the State Debts by the Federal Government, delivered in the United States Senate, February 5, 1840.

Mr. CALHOUN said: When I have heard it asserted again and again, in this discussion, that this report was uncalled for; that there was no one in favor of the assumption of State debts, and that the resolutions were mere idle, abstract negatives, of no sort of importance; I could not but ask myself, if all this be so, why this deep excitement? why this ardent zeal to make collateral issues! and above all, why the great anxiety to avoid a direct vote on the resolutions? To these inquiries I could find but one solution; and that is, disguise it as you may, there is, in reality, at the bottom a deep and agitating question. Yes, there is such a question. The scheme of assuming the debts of the States is no idle fiction. The evidence of its reality, and that *it is now in agitation*, burst from every quarter, within and without these walls, on this side and the other side of the Atlantic; not, indeed, a direct assumption, for that would be too absurd; and harmless, because too absurd; but in a form far more plausible and dangerous—an assumption, *in effect*, by dividing the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States. I shall not stop to show that such distribution, under existing circumstances, with the deep indebtedness and embarrassment of many of the States, would be in reality, an assumption. We all know, that without such indebtedness and embarrassment, the scheme of distribution would not have the least chance for adoption, and that it would be perfectly harmless, and cause no excitement; but plunged, as the States are, in debt, it becomes a question truly formidable, and on which the future politics of the country are destined for years to turn. It, then, the scheme should be adopted, it must be by the votes of the indebted States, in order to aid their credit, and lighten their burden; and who is so blind as not to see that it would be in truth, what I have asserted it to be in effect, to that extent, an assumption of their debts.

Here, then, we have the real question at issue, which has caused all this excitement and zeal—a question pregnant with the most important consequences, immediate and remote. What I now propose is, to trace rapidly and briefly some of the more prominent which would result from this scheme, should it ever become a law.

The first, and most immediate, would be to subtract from the Treasury a sum equal to the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands. I do not intend to examine the constitutional question, whether Congress has or has not the right to make the substraction, and to divide the proceeds among the States. It is not necessary. The committee has conclusively shown that it has no such power; that it holds the public domain in trust for the States in their Federal capacity as members of the Union, in aid of their contribution to the Treasury; and that to denationalize the fund, (if I may use the expression,) by distributing it among the States for their separate and individual uses, would be a manifest violation of the trust, and wholly unwarranted by the Constitution. Passing, then, by the constitutional question, I intend to restrict my inquiry to what would be its fiscal and moneyed effects.

Thus regarded, the first effect of the subtraction would be to cause an equal deficit in the revenue. I need not inform the Senate that there is not a surplus cent in the Treasury; that the most rigid economy will be necessary to meet the demands on it, during the current year; that the revenue, so far from being on the increase, must be rapidly reduced, under existing laws, in the next two years; and that every dollar withdrawn, by subtracting the proceeds of the public lands, must make a corresponding deficit. We are thus brought to the question, what would be the propable annual amount of the deficit, and how it is to be supplied?

The receipts from the sales of the public lands, I would suppose, may be safely estimated at five millions of dollars at least, on an average, for the next ten or fifteen years. They were about six millions the last year. The first three quarters gave within a fraction of five and a half millions; making the average of the two years but little short of five millions. If, with these data, we cast our eyes back on the last ten or fifteen years, we shall come to the conclusion, taking into consideration our great increase of population and wealth, and the vast quantity of public lands held by the Government, that the average I have estimated is not too high. Assuming, then, that the deficit would be five millions, the next inquiry is, how shall it be supplied? There is but one way; a corresponding increase of the duties on imports. We have no other source of revenue, but the Post Office. No one would think of laying it on that, or to raise the amount by internal taxes. The result, then, thus far, would be to withdraw from the Treasury five millions of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to be distributed among the States, and to impose an equal amount of duty on imports, to make good the deficit. Now I would ask, what is the difference, regarded as a fiscal transaction, between withdrawing that amount for distribution, and imposing a similar amount of duties on the imports, to supply its place, and that of leaving the proceeds of the sales of the land in the Treasury, and imposing the equal amount of duties for distribution? It is precisely the same thing, in effect, to retain the proceeds of the public lands in the Treasury and to impose the duties for distribution, or to distribute the proceeds and thereby force the imposition of the duties to supply the place.

It is, then, in reality, a scheme to impose five millions of additional duties on the importations of the country, to be distributed among the States; and I now ask where is the Senator who will openly avow himself an advocate of such a scheme? I put the question home, solemnly, to those on the opposite side, do you not believe that such a measure would be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, and dangerous? And can you, as honest men, do that in effect, by indirect means, which, if done directly, would make you liable to every one of those objections?

I have said that it would be unjust in the case, regarded as a fiscal transaction. In a political point of view, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the lands would be the worst of the two. It would create opposing and hostile relations between the old and new States, in reference to the public domain. Heretofore the conduct of the Government has been distinguished by the greatest liberality, not to say generosity, towards the new States, in the administration of the public lands. Adopt this scheme, and its conduct will be the reverse. Whatever might be granted to them, would subtract an equal amount from the sum to be distributed. An austere and rigid administration would be the result, followed by hostile feelings on both sides, that would accelerate the conflict between them in reference to the public domain—a conflict advancing but too fast by the natural course of events, and which any one, in the least gifted with foresight, must see, come when it will, would shake the Union to the centre, unless prevented by wise and timely concession.

Having shown that the scheme is, in effect to impose duties for distribution, the next question is, on whom will they fall? I know that there is a great diversity of opinion as to who in fact, pays the duties on imports. I do not intend to discuss that point. We of the staple and exporting States have long settled the question, for ourselves, almost unanimously from sad experience. We know how ruinously high duties fell on us; how they desolated our cities, and exhausted our section. We also know how rapidly we have been recovering as they have been going off, in spite of all the difficulties of the times, and the distracted and disordered state of the currency. It is now a fixed maxim with us, that there is not a whit of difference, as far as we are concerned, between an export and import duty—between paying toll going out, or returning in—or going down to market, or returning back. If this be true, of which we have no doubt, it is a point of no little importance to us of the staple States, to know what portion of the duties will fall to our lot to pay. We furnish about three fourths of the exports, with about two-fifths of the whole population. Four fifths of five millions is four millions, which would be the measure of the contribution; and two-fifths of five millions is two millions, which would be our share of the distribution; that is to say, for every two dollars we would receive under this notable scheme, we would pay four dollars to the fund from which it would be derived.

I now ask, what does it amount to, but making the income of the States, to the amount of five millions annually, common property, to be distributed among them according to numbers, or some such ratio, without the least reference to their respective contributions?—And what is that but rank agrarianism—agrarianism among the States! To divide the annual income is as much agrarianism as to divide property itself; and it would be as much so divided among twenty-six States, as among twenty-six individuals. Let me admonish the members opposite, if they really apprehend the spirit of agrarianism as much as might be inferred from their frequent declarations, not to set the fatal example here in their legislative capacity. Remember there is but one step between dividing the income of the States, and that of individuals, and between a partial and general distribution.

Proceeding a step farther, in tracing consequences, another question presents itself—on what articles shall the duty be laid? On the free or the dutied articles? Shall they be laid for revenue or for protection? Is it not obvious that so large an amount as five millions, equal to one third of the present income from that source, will probably not much less than one half what it will be at the end of two years, cannot be raised without rousing from its slumber the tariff question, with all its distraction and danger? Should that, however, not be the case, there is another consequence connected with this, that cannot fail to rouse it, as I shall now proceed to explain.

The act of distributing the sales of the public lands among the States, of itself, as well as the amount to be distributed, will do much to associate their credit. It is the desired result, and the leading motive for the act. Five millions anually, (the amount assumed,) on a pledge of the public domain, would of itself be a sufficient basis for a loan of ninety or an hundred millions of dollars if sufficiently managed. But suppose that only one half should be applied as the means of negotiating loans abroad in order to complete the old, or commence new, works of improvement, or other objects, I ask what would be the effect on our ability of negotiating a loan in England, or elsewhere in Europe, of forty or fifty millions, in the course of the next year or two? Can any one doubt, from past experience? We all know the process. Very little gold or silver is ever seen in these negotiations. A credit is obtained and bills placed in bank there, or with wealthy bankers. Bills are drawn on this country, and then sold to merchants. These are transmitted to Europe and the proceeds returned in goods, swelling the tide of imports in proportion to the amount. The crash of our manufacturers follow, and that in turn, by denunciations against over-importing and over-trading, in which those who have been most active in causing it are sure to join, but while they take special care to make not the least allusion to the real source whence it flows. Is not that the case at this moment? And can it be doubted, that with the increase of the cause, the clamor for protection will increase, until with united voices, the friends of the system would demand its renewal. If to this we add, that, under the compromise act the tariff must be revived and remodelled, who can look at such a concurrence of powerful causes without seeing that it would be almost impossible to prevent the revival of the protective system, should the scheme of distribution be adopted? I have said nothing in asserting that the renewal would certainly follow; and as this would be one of the most prominent and durable consequences of that scheme, I propose to consider it fully, in its most important bearings.

One of the most striking features of the system is its tendency to increase. Let it be once recognized, and let the most moderate duties be laid for protection; but put the system in motion, and its course would be onward, onward, by an irresistible impulse, as I shall presently show, from past experience; and hence the necessity of vigilance, and a determined resistance to every course of policy that may by possibility lead to its renewal. This tendency to increase, results from causes inherent and inseparable from the system, and has evinced itself by the fact, that every tariff for protection has invariably disappointed its friends in the protection anticipated, and has been followed periodically, after short intervals, by a demand for another tariff with increased duties, to afford the protection vainly anticipated from its predecessor. Such has been the result throughout, from 1816 to 1832, when the first and last protective tariffs were laid, which I propose now to show by a very brief historical sketch of the rise and progress of the system.

The late war, with the embargo, and other restrictive measures that preceded it, almost expelled our commerce from the ocean, and diverted a vast amount of capital, that had been employed in it, to manufactures. Such was the cause that led to the system.—After the termination of the war, there was, on the part of Congress and the country, the kindest feeling toward the manufacturing interest, accompanied by a strong desire so to adjust the duties (indispensable to meet the expenses of Government, and to pay the public debt) as to afford them ample protection. The manufacturers were consulted, and the act of '16 was modelled to their wishes. They regarded it as affording sufficient and permanent protection, and I, in my then want of experience as to the nature of the system, did not dream that we would hear any more of tariff, till it would become necessary to readjust the duties, after the discharge of the public debt. Vain expectation! Two years had not passed away before the manufacturers were as clamorous as ever for additional protection; and to meet their wishes, new duties were laid, from time to time, with the same result; but the clamor still returned, till 1824, when the tariff of that year passed, which was believed on all sides to be ample, and was considered, like that of '16, to be a final adjustment of the question. It was under this impression, that the South acquiesced (reluctantly) in the vexatious act of '28, in order to get rid of the then high duties, as I supposed. The late General Hayne, then a distinguished member of this body, took a very active part against it; and I well remember after its passage, that he consoled himself with the belief that, though oppressive, it would be the last. His expectation proved as vain as mine in '16. Before two years had passed, we are again besieged with the cry of the inadequacy of the protection; and in the summer of 1827, a large convention of manufacturers from all parts was held at Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, to devise a new and more ample scheme of protection to be laid before Congress at the next session. That movement ended in the adoption of the tariff of 1828, which in order to make sure work, went far beyond all its predecessors in the increase of duty. The duties were raised on the leading articles of consumption from forty to 50 per cent above former duties, as high as they were.—I speak conjecturely, without any certain data. In less than three years, even that enormous rise proved to be insufficient, as I shall presently show and would certainly have been followed by new demands for protection, had not the small, but gallant State I represent, arrested its further progress—no, that is not strong enough—brought the system to the ground, against the resistance of the Administration and Opposition—never, I trust, to rise again.

The fact disclosed by this brief historical sketch is, that there is a constant tendency to increase in the protective system; and that every increase of duty, however high, requires periodically, after a short interval, an additional increase. This, as I have stated, is not accidental, but is the result of causes inherent in the system itself, in the present condition of our country. It originates in the fact, that every increase of protection is necessarily followed by an expansion of the currency, which expansion must continue to enlarge till the increased price of production in consequence, shall become equal to the increased duty, and when the importation of the articles prohibited may again take place with profit. That is the principle; and as it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the country that it should be clearly understood, I intend to establish its truth beyond doubt or cavil; and for that purpose, shall begin with the tariff of '24, the last and by far the boldest of the series, with the view of illustrating, in its case, the operation of the principle.—I entreat the Senate to give me its fixed attention.—The principle, well understood, will shed a flood of light on the past and present difficulties of the country, and guide us in safety in our future course.

To obtain a clear conception of the operation of the tariff of 1824, it will be necessary to premise that it comprehended all the leading articles of consumption that could be manufactured in the country; amounting in value to not much less than one-half of the whole of the imports; that the duties on these articles were increased enormously, as has been stated—say not less than forty or fifty per cent.; that the average domestic exports at the time was not much short of sixty millions of dollars, and the imports for consumption about the same; that the revenue from the imports was about half that sum; and that of the exports, about three-fourths consisted of the great agricultural staples of the South. What, then, with these facts, must have been its necessary operations on the currency of the manufacturing States? We export to import. It is impossible to continue to export for any considerable length of time, without a corresponding return of imports. It would be to give away our labor for nothing. Our exports, then, continuing at an average of sixty millions, in value, under the operation of the tariff of 1828, must the corresponding imports to the same amount return? Not, certainly, to the same extent before its passage in the articles on which it had greatly increased the duties? Its object in raising them, was to give the manufacturer the home market, by excluding the foreign articles of the same description.—If it failed in that, it failed in accomplishing any good whatever, and became an evil, without any benefit to any one. The return must have been principally in articles on which the duties were not raised, as far as the exports would warrant, and the balance, either in debts due abroad, in gold and silver. The latter must have been to turn the foreign exchanges in favor; a most important consequence connected with the increase of gold and silver in relation to the currency. The next must have been to render the exchanges still more favorable to the manufacturing States, and in favor of the manufacturing. To understand this portion of the operation, I must again repeat that the object of the tariff was to cut off the consumption of the foreign articles, in order that they should be supplied by our own manufactures. The necessary consequence of this must have been to diminish the demand abroad, and to increase it in the manufacturing States, and thereby to turn the influx of gold and silver to that point, in order to purchase the supplies there, which we have been in the habit of obtaining from abroad. These causes combined, must have had the effect of adding greatly to the capacity of the banks in that quarter to extend their discounts and accommodations, and with it the circulation of their notes. With a growing supply of specie, and the exchanges favorable in every direction, as must have been the case, there is no limit to the business of banks, nor are they slow to perceive or to act on such favorable circumstances. Nor must we overlook another powerful cause in operation, the fiscal action of the Government, through the operation of which the duties collected under such high duties, was transferred in the same quarter, to be applied in discharge of the public debt, and disbursed on the innumerable objects of expenditure there.

Under the operation of such powerful causes, there could not but be a vast and sudden expansion of the currency where they were in such great activity, and with that expansion a corresponding increase of prices and the cost of production. Nor could this state of things cease till the increased cost of production became equal to the duty imposed for protection. At that point, and not before, must specie cease to flow in, and the exchange to be favorable; and when the tide must turn, importations commence, specie would re-commence, specie flow out, and the exchanges become adverse. This must be so obvious, that it would only darken to attempt to make it more clear. With the turn of the tide, the banks must contract, and pecuniary embarrassment and distress follow. Such, under the operation of the causes assigned, must be the result, for reasons which appear to me irresistible. But, sir, I do not mean to leave so important a point to the mere force of argument, however clear and certain. I intend to prove, by incontestible authority of documents, such was, in fact, exactly the result. I intend to place the principle laid down, as I have said, beyond doubt or cavil.

The first authority I shall adduce, is from the* report of a Committee of the other House, made in February, 1832, by Campbell P. White, the chairman, then a member from the city of New York. The report is evidently drawn with great care, and by one familiar with the subject; and has the advantage of being on another subject, (the currency,) without any reference to the tariff or protective system, and evidently without any knowledge of its operation. Hear, then, what the report says:

"The recent export of specie has swept away the delusive coloring given to the actual result of production *in 1829, 1830, and the early part of* 1831. Real estate appreciated greatly; loan stocks commanded unheard-of prices; ware-houses and dwellings were improved and embellished, and money was so abundant, that it could readily be obtained to any amount, upon promissory notes. How changed is the general aspect of things within a few months! All our gaiety professions and means of industry remain, and continues to be equally productive, labor is recompensed with its usual reward; the seasons have not been unfriendly.—Whence, then, this lamentable change in our affairs? Why this great scarcity of money; depreciation in value of all commodities, and of all property; great commercial distress, and absolute impossibility with many solvent persons to discharge their just debts; so speedily and grievously succeeded the gratifying and prosperous picture which was so lately presented?"

What a confirmation of the deductions of reason, both in the swelling tide of prosperity, and the turning ebb of adversity. The sketch of the latter is not unsuited to the present time; good seasons, and productive years, and every element, apparently, of plenty and prosperity, and yet deep and wide spread distress; though, at that time, there had been no removal of deposites, nor had the Sub-Treasury been heard of, to which gentlemen are now disposed to attribute all the calamities which afflict the country.

The author of these reports could give no satisfactory answer to his question, whence all this sudden and unlooked for calamity; but he has furnished us with the means of tracing it clearly to the tariff of 1828. It went into operation on the 1st of September of that year, and the next year felt the swelling, but delusive tide of an expanding currency; the exchange turned in our favor, gold and silver, following the impulse, flowed in; banks began to enlarge their discounts and circulation. It continued to swell with a stronger and stronger current, through all the subsequent year, and the first part of the next, nearly three years, according to the usual period, when it began to ebb; and then followed the reverse scene, so feelingly described by the author, and which to him appeared so unexpected and unaccountable. It was at this point, had not the movements in the South arrested the further progress of the system, that there would have been another clamor for additional duties. The disaster, to equal, would have been attributed to over-importation, and that to the want of adequate protection, and in 1833, (the usual period of four years having intervened,) another protective tariff would have been inflicted, to be followed by the same train of consequences, and with equal disappointment to its authors.

Now, sir, to show that the shifting in of the precious metals, in consequence of the tariff of '28, is not a mere assumption, I have compiled from the public documents, for the years 1829, 1830, 1831, the imports and exports of gold and silver, which I have now in my hand. The import in '29 was $7,403,648, and the export $4,311,124, making an excess of imports over exports of $3,092,478; and for 1830, $8,155,[illegible] against $1,240,625, making an excess of imports of $6,914,849; making, in the two years, an excess of imports of $10,000,010. By turning to the report already cited, it will be seen that the estimated amount of specie in the country on the first of January, 1830, was but $65,000,000, of which $24,000,000 were in circulation, and $20,000,000 in the vaults of the banks; so that the addition to the specie in the two years was forty per cent. on the whole amount.

It now remains to be shown what was the effect of this great proportional increase of specie, and the favorable state of the exchange which it indicates, had on the banks in the manufacturing States. The report will furnish the information, not fully, but enough to satisfy every reasonable man. It gives the following statement of the amount of bank notes in circulation in 1830 and 1832, respectively, in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania, including the Bank of the United States, which will show the vast increase in the short space of two years. Here Mr. Calhoun read the following statement:

	1830.	1832.	Rel. increase of circulation two years.
Massachusetts,	$4,730,000	$7,700,000	63 per cent.
Rhode Island,	670,000	1,340,000	100 "
New York,	10,000,000	14,100,000	40 "
Pennsylvania,	7,300,000	9,700,000	20 "
Bank U. States,	15,300,000	25,700,000	67 "
	$38,000,000	$58,500,000	

These are, it will be borne in mind, the principal manufacturing States. In the period of two years we find their bank circulation, taken in the aggregate, expanded from thirty-eight to fifty six and a half millions of dollars, making an increase of nineteen and a half millions of dollars, equal to forty-four per cent. But this falls far short of the actual increase. The year 1830 is not included. It must have been one of great expansion, as the import of specie greatly exceeded its exports; which, with the favorable state of the exchange implied, must have greatly increased the business of the banks and the circulation of their notes.—The reverse must have been the case in 1832, which is included, as we know by the report itself, that year and the latter part of the preceding, was a period of severe contraction. If a return could be had of 1829, '30, and the early part of '31, I venture nothing in asserting that we should find the comparison, compared with 1828, the year of the tariff, far greater in proportion.

That there is no mistake in attributing this great expansion to the tariff, might be further shown, if additional proof was necessary, after such conclusive evidence, from the fact that it is impossible to assign any other adequate cause. As far as can be seen, there was no other cause in operation, political or commercial, that could have produced the results. It was a period of profound peace and the exports and imports of the country steady to an unusual degree.

Should doubt, however, still remain in the mind of any one after all this accumulation of evidence, I will next call the attention of the Senate to a fact which must be conclusive with all disposed to receive the truth. By turning to the table showing the extent of bank circulation in '30 and 32, in the four States already referred to, it will be seen that the expansion was greater or less, just as the States respectively were more or less manufacturing. It will not be doubted that Rhode Island is the most manufacturing of the four, and we accordingly find there the great expansion; and that for the simple reason, that there the causes assigned must have been in the state of the greatest activity. Her bank circulation doubled in the short space of two years, as appears by the table.—Massachusetts is the next; and we find here is the next highest, being sixty-three per cent. New York is still less so, and Pennsylvania, is but forty per cent; and Pennsylvania, the largest of the four, had, excluding the Bank of the United States, increased only twenty per cent. If the statement had extended still farther South, and taken in the staple States, I venture little in making the assertion that instead of expansion, their bank circulation would, for the same period, have been found in the opposite state, for the obvious reason. It will be seen the Bank of the United States had expanded sixty-seven per cent. This great increase compared to the local banks of Pennsylvania, may probably be attributed partly to loans negotiated farther East, and not unprobably because her accommodations were somewhat enlarged, from causes connected with her efforts, at the time, to obtain a renewal of her charter.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

*Document 378, House of Representatives.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. Wootte's new building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 23, 1839.

New-Jersey Contested Election.

SPEECH OF MR FISHER,

(OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

On the Resolution offered by Mr. Johnson of Tenn., instructing the Committee of Elections to Report forthwith to the House, which of the claimants for the five vacant seats from New-Jersey have received a majority of the whole number of votes polled in New-Jersey at the late election for Representatives to the present Congress; and also to report certain papers to be printed, &c.—delivered in the House of Representatives, February 25, 1840.

Mr. FISHER said: As the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fillmore) declines proceeding with his remarks, I will take up the subject and submit a few observations. And, in the first place, I must express my surprise at the efforts that are being made here to *stave off* this question, and evade coming to a decision on it—this, too, at a time when great complaints are heard from every quarter against the tardiness of our movements. In the next place, I must express my utter astonishment that there should be any objection whatever to the Committee's reporting the fact, who have received the majority of votes, or to the publication of the papers giving information on the subject. Are gentlemen unwilling to receive information? If they are unwilling to receive it for themselves, certainly they ought to suffer it to be spread before the People. If there be any lights before the Committee, is it right to lock them up in the committee room—to hide them under a bushel?—Why not bring them out, and set them on a hill, that all may see them? I think, sir, it is due to this House itself, to the People of N. Jersey, and to the whole American People, that all the information before the Committee should be brought out and made public.

In the first place, it is due to the House itself. Why? This House refuses to permit the FIVE individuals who came here with the Governor's certificates to take their seats. For this decision we have been assailed in the most unqualified terms, and denounced by the Governor of New Jersey as having been guilty of "a monstrous usurpation." Now, sir, the FACTS ought to be made public, that the American People may judge wheth'r this charge be TRUE or FALSE; whether it is this House, or Governor Pennington and his pliant Privy Council, who have trampled on the Constitution and Laws, and committed this "monstrous usurpation."

In the next place, it is in an especial manner due to the People of New Jersey that all the facts should be made public, in order that they may see why they have not their full representation on this floor. There are *ten* individuals here claiming the *five* vacant seats, and yet neither set is permitted to occupy them. The People of New-Jersey have a right to be informed why this is so. Five of these claimants have come out, and, *in advance*, charged the whole blame on the majority of this House. In their letter to the Governor of New-Jersey, written, no doubt, for effect, and published every where, they characterize the proceedings of this House as an OUTRAGE—as a *disgrace* to a representative government—as a *disgrace* to the body itself—as the exercise of a "lawless and revolutionary power;" and they charge that the *majority* disregard their "oaths to support the Constitution." Now, sir, these are grave charges, and the FACTS should be made public, that it may be seen whether this House be guilty,—whether this House has committed perjury and usurpation in exercising a power expressly delegated to it; or, whether these five claimants are not the culprits, in trying to usurp seats on this floor, when they *know* they have not received a majority of the votes of the People of New-Jersey.

There is yet another reason why nothing should be kept back, but all made public. The majority in the Legislature of New-Jersey have taken this subject, and have passed a series of resolutions, denouncing this House in the most unmeasured terms. They were not content with passing resolutions, and circulate them in New Jersey, but they have sent them to all the other States in this Union, thereby inviting action on them.

Now, that the Legislatures of these States may be enabled to act understandingly on the subject forced on them by these resolutions, let us give them all the facts we can, lest, like his Excellency of Virginia, they may act on one-sided evidence alone. Perhaps, however, his Excellency may not have stood in need of light on the subject; he may know all about it by intuition. I hope, sir, these will be considered good reasons why the Resolution should be adopted by the House, in the form in which it has now been presented to us.

Mr. F. continued. It has been decided, sir, by the vote just taken, that it is not in order to quote what has been done in the Committee; and yet, without referring to the proceedings of the Committee, it is difficult to explain things as they ought to be. Much censure has been thrown on the Committee from various quarters, and, for one, I wish that the whole proceedings may be made public; for, whatever may be the result, I feel that my skirts are clear. I do not, however, believe that the journal of the Committee will reflect much light on the subject. I have no doubt it will be considered a great literary curiosity; for, in my opinion, it is the most extraordinary journal that ever has been kept since the keeping of journals first began. Sir, did you ever read in ancient fable of an unfortunate wight, who was condemned to roll a huge stone up hill all his life? how, after pushing, and pulling, and tugging, to get it up to the top of the hill, it would slip from his hands and roll down again? If you have, you may form some idea of the labors of the Committee. Or, sir, did you ever read in ancient story the history of the faithful Penelope, who spent the day in weaving her web, and the night in winding it out again? If so, perhaps you may form some idea of the labors of the Committee. The object of Penelope was to gain time—

[Mr. F. was here called to order for referring to the proceedings of the Committee; and, after some discussion on the points of order, he was suffered to proceed with his remarks.]

He continued. Sir, it is not my purpose to anticipate the publication of the facts, but I wish to disabuse the public mind on a few points.

No one on this floor, or any where else, has ever pretended that the certificate men received a majority of the votes polled at the late Congressional election in New-Jersey. Nor has it been asserted here or elsewhere, that the others did not receive a *majority*; on the contrary, it has been so admitted. When, therefore, the certificate men came forward and claimed the seats, they did so, not on the ground that they had received a majority of the votes; but on the ground that they had received the Governor's certificate. On the other hand, the other FIVE claimed the seats on the ground that they had received a majority of the votes. The real and undisguised question, then, that was in the first instance presented to the House, and that is now before the House, is this—which set of claimants shall be admitted to seats here? those holding the Governor's certificates, without having received a majority of the votes, or those who have no certificates, but who have received a majority of the votes? I am one of those who will never consent that the voice of the People shall be set aside by a Governor, or by any one else. Judging from circumstances, it would seem that the five certificate men themselves did not believe altogether in the certificates—for, either through the want of faith in their certificates, or with some other view, they went to work last Fall in hunting up illegal votes; and behold they lay before this House a list of 243 votes, which they say are illegal. This list of votes, reputed to be illegal, has been extensively published throughout the country as a sort of set off to the majority admitted to have been received at the boxes of their opponents; and it has been done, too, in such a manner as to make many believe that two hundred and forty-three illegal votes have actually been discovered. Now, sir, what is the fact? They cannot show, by duly authenticated papers, even one dozen bad votes; their own competent papers show less than twelve illegal votes.

[Mr. F. was here again called to order for referring to papers in the Committee, and after some discussion on the point of order, the Speaker decided that he had a right to refer to papers that had been read in this House, though not now in the possession of the House. From this decision an appeal was taken, and the ayes and nays called for. The Speaker's decision was sustained by the House, and Mr. F. was then permitted to go on.]

Mr. F. then proceeded to say: I wish, sir, to set the public mind right on another point. By turning to the list headed illegal votes, it will be seen that it is there charged that eight Whig votes were taken out of the box at Saddle River Township, and eight Democratic votes were put in, and, of course, afterwards counted—thus making a difference of sixteen votes. Now, sir, what I wish to say is, that this charge has not been proven.

[He was then again called to order for alluding to papers not before the House, and, after a considerable interruption, was again permitted to proceed.]

As, sir, I cannot be permitted to refer directly to the papers, I must either stop altogether, or do so indirectly. I will, however, first make a prediction or two. I will then predict, whenever the House examines the papers on this charge, they will find it wholly unsupported by proof as yet laid before the Committee. The judges and inspectors of the polls held at Saddle River are reported to be men of as fair character as any in the State of New-Jersey. When this charge was first made, they not only gave it a flat denial, but they said if the charge was true, it was an indictable offence, and should be taken notice of by the law. They *challenged* their accusers to go before the grand jury and have it investigated. They have not done so, nor have they made good the charge before any other tribunal whatever. Why have they not? It must be because they cannot; for, if they could, we have every reason to believe they would. And yet, sir, this Saddle River affair has been held up, here and elsewhere, as an established fact, that the ballot-box was robbed.

But, sir, let us examine the grounds on which this Governor took on himself the right to set aside the will of the people, and to give the certificates to those who were rejected by the people. Where did he receive this power? Not from the Constitution of the United States, for that gives no such power to him, or to any body else; nor did he receive it from the laws of New Jersey, for the laws of New Jersey expressly require that the Governor and Privy Council shall ascertain "*who have received the greatest number of votes from the whole State*," and commission them accordingly. Where, then, did he get the power and right to throw away all the votes polled at South Amboy and Millville, which gave a clear majority of 468 in favor of the Democratic candidates? When all the facts are brought to light, it will be found that this Governor, who charges this House with "monstrous usurpation," has himself trampled on all law, and committed a flagrant outrage on the rights of the People. In addition of his conduct, it is [illegible] where, that the returns from South Amboy were not made in time by the judge and inspectors of the polls to the clerk of the county, whose business it was to send them up to the Governor. The fact is otherwise. The returns from South Amboy were delivered to the clerk a whole day before the time expired; but this clerk, without any authority of law whatever, undertook to set himself up as judge, and actually rejected the votes, on pretence that they were not "returned pursuant to law," and refused to insert them in the list sent by him to the Governor. Nevertheless, a full statement of these votes was made out, certified by the judge and inspectors, and delivered to the Governor in due time; but he and his Privy Council rejected them because they did not come to him through the clerk; and in this way the people were deprived of their sacred rights by the doings of the clerk on the one hand, and a partisan Governor on the other. And here, let it be remembered, that, at the time of this transaction, not a word was said about illegal votes. Neither the clerk nor the Governor pretended to allege that the polls of South Amboy were held to be made on account of illegal votes. No; the excuse of the clerk was, that the returns were not made "pursuant to law;" and the excuse of the Governor was, that they did not come to him *through* the clerk. The allegation of bad votes was altogether an after affair, and, without a doubt, got up to turn public attention off from the conduct of the Governor and the two clerks.

As to the returns of Millville, there it is true that the returns were not made to the clerk by 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, as required by the law of [illegible] were made between 10 and 11 o'clock that night. Was this, however, a good reason for rejecting the votes of the freemen of New Jersey? If the returning officer fell four or five hours behind his time, are the people to be punished for his neglect? If he violated the law, punish him; but do not disfranchise freemen for his latches. Who before this ever heard of an instance where the people lost their votes, after having given them in according to law, merely because the returning officer did not do his duty?—In New Jersey, at least, such a thing was never before heard of; there the practice has always been the other way. It is a remarkable fact, that in the year 1832, a case occurred in this very township of Millville precisely in point. In that year, the returning officers of the polls at Millville failed to deliver the returns to the clerk until 12 o'clock at night, whereas they ought to have been delivered by 5 o'clock. The clerk sent on his returns to the Governor, *omitting* the votes of Millville, because he did not receive them by 5 o'clock. He, however, soon after made out a certificate of the facts, and sent it up. The Governor and Privy Council received the votes and counted them, and, what is more, these votes then turned the scale in the election, as the votes of the same place now do. This, too, was done by a Whig Governor, (Southard,) and by a Whig Council. But this is not all. At this same election of 1838, a contested election took place in the county of Cumberland, in which Millville is situated, and the irregularity of this return from Millville came before the present Legislature of New Jersey. The matter was referred to a committe, a majority of which was composed of Whigs. The majority and the minority both made reports. The Whigs in their report, declare, "they will not suppose that the voice of the people, fairly expressed at the ballot box, if ascertainable, will be disregarded merely for the reason that the duty of making the certificate of election has been negligently, ignorantly, or even fraudulently performed, or omitted, by any of the officers upon whom that duty is imposed." Now is it not strange that these same Whigs of the Legislature of New Jersey, in the course of a few months, after adopting these just principles, should change about and denounce this House for acting on them? It only shows that party ambition is stronger with them than either a sense of consistency or the feelings of patriotism.

[Mr. F. was here interrupted for referring to the action of the Committee.]

Mr. F. said, I am very desirous to pursue this subject still farther, but it must be apparent to all, from the various interruptions I have received, the calls to order, and the questions of order, that it will be next to impossible to do so. The moment I refer to a paper now before the Committee, I am called to order. The moment I take up a pamphlet to read, a question of order is raised, and rather than proceed amidst this constant interruption, I will abandon this part of the subject for the present, and turn to another, where I anticipate no interruptions.

Mr. F. continued, on the constitutional question of certificate and seal. I will now, sir, proceed to take a rapid notice of the *argument*, which on a former occasion was so much relied on in this case. I mean the great platform argument, on which all the speeches from one side of this House have been built. Without claiming to possess any constitutional learning, I will endeavor to test this argument by the rules of common sense, and plain reasoning. And that I may not do injustice to this famous argument, I will endeavor to state it in the very words of those who have advanced it here, from the very able and distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) to the humbler orators in this debate.

"That the House cannot go beyond the certificates of the Governor, to inquire who are entitled to the seats; but that we must take the certificates in the first instance, as conclusive evidence that they who hold them, are entitled to the seats."—Or, in other words, "that whoever presents himself here with the *certificate* of election, is *thereby* entitled to his seat on this floor."

Now, sir, to test this proposition, we must, in the first place, see what powers the Constitution gives to the House on this subject. The words of the Constitution are as follows: "Each House shall be the *judge* of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own *members*." (Article 1. section 3.) "Shall be the *judge*." But if it be true that we cannot go beyond the certificate, to examine evidence, but must receive *it* as full and conclusive evidence that they who hold it are entitled to their seats, then it follows most clearly that the House is not the *judge*. It is not the *judge*, because it can exercise no discretionary power whatever—it has no choice—it cannot look into facts, or law; but it is wholly passive, without the power to choose or reject. *To judge*, implies the power to examine testimony—to hear both sides—to make up a judgment—and to decide according to evidence; but if it be true that we cannot look behind the certificate, then the House cannot examine either facts or law, and consequently cannot *judge*.—Thus, by the argument of some gentlemen, the Constitution is nullified, and this House is made a mere passive creature, without a single attribute of a judge.

But this is not all; for this argument of gentlemen not only makes a dead letter of the Constitution, which constitutes this House the judge: it goes farther, and makes the *maker* of the certificate sole and exclusive judge of all elections to Congress. In the present case it makes Governor Pennington sole and exclusive judge. Now let us see if this be not the consequence.

It will be admitted by all, that before Governor Pennington made out his *certificates*, he had before him all the returns, including those from South Amboy and Millville, which, taken together, gave a decided majority to the Democratic candidates. It will be also admitted, that, with these papers before him, he had the power to decide in favor of either party. He did decide in favor of his political friends—the Whig candidates—and gave them his certificates. Now if it be true that we cannot go beyond this certificate, then, in admitting these five men to seats here, we do so, not because they have received a majority of votes in New Jersey, but because they have received the Governor's certificate; and thus, to all intents and purposes, you constitute the maker of the certificate sole *judge* in the case. But, to make this conclusion more palpable, let us pursue it a little farther. Suppose Governor Pennington, with the papers before him, had given his certificates to the other five, as we contend he ought to have done, they having received a majority of the votes, *then*, according to the doctrine of gentlemen, the other five would have been the members. Why so? Not because they had received the majority of the votes, but because they hold the *certificate*, thus making Governor Pennington not only sole *judge*, but likewise sole *elector*. He had the power to give his certificate to either party; and whoever holds his certificate, are to be hailed here as the true members. Now, sir, do you think that the Constitution ever meant to give to the Governor of a State a paramount power over the votes of the people of that State? a power to set aside the votes of the majority, and substitute his own will in their stead?

But, sir, let us examine this matter yet a little farther. Suppose the wonderful Governor, by way of showing what the great seal of his hands could do, had put aside both sets of candidates, and had given his certificate to five of his Privy Council; these five, with certificates in hand, had come on here, and taken seats; and, at the same time, the other claimants had come on, and made known to you the whole fraud—you understand it fully, and believe it all—yet, according to the argument of gentlemen, you can take no notice of it, but are bound to receive these spurious members and place them in seats, act and vote with them, and do all this merely because they hold the Governor's *certificate* under the great seal of the State! There is no end to the absurdities into which this doctrine, that you cannot go behind the certificate, will involve us; and gentlemen seeing this, have endeavored to extricate themselves by attaching some qualifications to it. Let us examine these.

They say, that although you cannot go beyond the certificate *in the first instance*, but must admit the holders of it to take seats and exercise all the rights of members; yet, *after* they have taken seats, and become invested with membership, *then*, and not till then, you may look up the case, look beyond the certificate, examine and judge, turn out the certificate men, and put in the others. Now, let us look at this view of the subject. If this argument be true, then it must stand upon two propositions, which is necessarily presupposes: but if these two propositions are false, then the argument itself must be false, for it rests on them alone.

The *first* of these propositions is this: that the House has more power after the certificate men take their seats than it had before; that is, the House acquires power from the circumstance of the certificate men taking seats; for it is evident, if the House *can* declare that the certificate men are *not* entitled to seats after we admit them, which we could *not* do before admitting them, then, of course, the House has gained power by the fact of their admission, since it can do, after they are admitted, what it could not do before. Now I deny that the House acquires any power by the circumstance of the certificate men taking their seats, and I disprove it by a direct appeal to the Constitution itself.

I disprove it in this way. We meet here under a *written* Constitution; we derive our existence and all our *powers* from it, and from no other source whatever. These powers, thus derived, are expressly laid down in the Constitution, and cannot be *increased* or *diminished* by any law, custom, or usage whatever; for this plain reason, that whatever modifies, that is, increases or lessens the powers derived from the Constitution, must be greater than the Constitution, and may entirely change or destroy it. But as there is no power greater than the Constitution, except the States in convention, then it is clear if this House acquires power by the fact referred to, it must be so in consequence of something expressed or implied in the Constitution. Now I challenge gentlemen to show any thing of the sort in the Constitution. If they cannot show it, then it will be because it is not there; and if not there, their assumption is false, and falls to the ground.

The second proposition that gentlemen must show to be true before their argument can stand, is this: That a man may be a legitimate member of this House before he takes a seat, who is not so after he takes it, or, in other words, that to-day you are bound to admit him *because* he is a legitimate member, and to-morrow you are bound to turn him out *because* he is not a legitimate member. This proposition is not only necessarily presupposed by the argument of gentlemen, but it has been expressly laid down by several speakers.—The gentleman from New York, who is reputed to be an able lawyer, actually asserted it as a sort of political axiom, in his speech delivered on the New Jersey case several weeks ago. He then said:

"Whatever eventually may be the result, the certificate in the first instance, and for the time being, fully and absolutely invests him who holds it with the right of membership."

Now let us see if this proposition will bear the test.

Who makes members of Congress? By the Constitution, the *people* of the several States choose their members of Congress. Whoever receives a majority of the qualified votes given according to the rules of law, thereby becomes the member.—*Mark* it—it is not the *certificate* of the Governor, but the *votes* of the people, that make members.

Whenever, therefore, a man presents himself here, either with or without a certificate, this may be said of him as true—that he is either a member or he is not a member. He cannot be a member and not a member at the same time; he must be one or the other. If he is a member, then all admit that the House cannot rightfully divest him of his membership. If he is not a member, then it is equally clear that the House cannot make him one. The House cannot add to, or take way, in the smallest degree, the rights of membership, for to say that it can do so, would be to say that it can modify the powers given by the Constitution, and consequently must be greater than the Constitution, and may change or destroy it at will. Now, apply this argument to the five certificate men from New Jersey; they are either members or they are not. If they are members, they were made so by the votes of the people; but suppose they were not made so by the votes of the people, then by what authority is it that you admit them as members? Why, according to the argument of gentlemen, by authority of the Governor's certificate. Thus, then, it follows that the Governor's certificate empowers you to do what the Constitution gives you no right to do—to make members of Congress; and consequently, the certificate is greater than the Constitution; and thus, you see, the whole argument, so much relied on by gentlemen, runs itself into a political absurdity, and falls to the ground with the false prop that held it up.

The sum of the whole matter is this: If this famous argument, so much relied on be true, then the Constitution is a dead letter; but as the Constitution is in force, and paramount to these potential certificates, then the argument itself is a political absurdity.

Mr. F. continued. I will take this occasion briefly to notice another most extraordinary argument that has been gravely advanced on this floor, and that has been seized on and acted on by the Governor of New Jersey and his party in the Legislature. The argument is this: "That the Congress of the United States is made up of members from the *twenty six States*; that if any State is not represented here, it cannot be a Congress, and, of course, cannot do business. But you have excluded the certificate men from New Jersey, *ergo*, you have no Congress, and can do no business."—This is certainly a new argument, and the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania [Mr. Adams and Mr. Sergeant] are entitled to the honor of the first discovery.

If this argument be true, then the 5th section of the 1st article of the Constitution must be inoperative; for if either House, by exercising the power there granted, excludes a single member from either body, such exclusion dissolves Congress, and renders all its acts unconstitutional. According to this new argument there can be no Congress unless *every* State is *fully* represented. If this be not the meaning, the argument does not apply to New Jersey, since New Jersey has now one representative on this floor, and two in the Senate; and, if it applies to New Jersey, then it must equally apply to every other State.

Now, let us look at the absurdities into which this construction of the Constitution will involve us. Several States in this Union have but a single Representative in this House. Now, if on any account whatever, either of these Representatives should be excluded from this House, then such exclusion acts as a dissolution of Congress, and all that is done must necessarily be unconstitutional.

But it is even worse than this; for, if you exclude even a single one of the former members of New York, the same result takes place. If this doctrine be true, then I doubt whether there ever has been a real constitutional Congress since the Constitution was adopted. I doubt whether there ever has been a time when every State in the Union was fully [illegible]

If this argument be true, [illegible] section of the constitution which says—"a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business"—means just nothing at all. If this be true, then it is in the power of [illegible] to dissolve Congress at will and pleasure. He has nothing to do but to rise from his seat, put on his hat, walk out, and Congress is at an end. Will it be contended that our wise ancestors in framing the Constitution ever [illegible] such a thing as this? [illegible] absurd to suppose it. And yet, let it be remembered that this famous Governor of New Jersey [illegible] pliant majority in the Legislature, with [illegible] separation of executive powers, have [illegible] flouting straw, and [illegible] with [illegible] and cast them [illegible] flouting custom on them; but only so, but some thereof you, and to this House, in a way and manner [illegible] nothing to both. Now, sir, this is not the first time this game was played off in this country. We read that during the Revolutionary war, [illegible] the British commanders attempted the same thing with General Washington. In following the example of Washington you did right, Mr. Sir. He did not turn the package to the British officer. You returned the paper to the Government for information. There let it rest with the regiments that brought it forth.

Mr. F., in continuing his remarks, said, there is one other subject connected with this question, which I wish to make a few remarks. All of those who have refused to let the certificate men take their seats, have been charged with violating State Rights. Now, sir, I am a State Rights man, and repel the charge as wholly unfounded—particularly as coming from those who never, until now, showed any zeal for State Rights. What are State Rights? I will tell you: the Federal Government is a Government of delegated powers, that has no powers, but what are given to it by the Constitution. All powers not given to it by the Constitution are expressly reserved to the States and the people. *See the 10th article of the amendments.* These reserved powers are the *State Rights*. The only way, then, in which this House or this Government can encroach on State Rights, is to assume such powers not granted in the Constitution. Now, did this House assume to the delegated power of taking cognizance of the [illegible] and excluding the certificate men from their seats? Certainly not, if there is any meaning in the words of the Constitution, which House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business." From this it is perfectly clear, that in acting on this question, so far from assuming a doubtful power, we were only doing what the Constitution made our especial duty to do, and what no other tribunal has a right to do. How, then, have we invaded State Rights? So far from trespassing on State Rights, this House, on the present occasion, has defended State Rights and the rights of the people of New Jersey, from one of the boldest assaults upon them, that ever has been perpetrated in this Republic; an assault which, if crowned with success, will soon prostrate the sacred rights of the elective franchise in the dust, and leave them to be trampled on by every petty partisan Governor that may happen to have in his keeping the great seal of a State.

Mr. F. said there were various other extraordinary arguments resorted to in former speeches to justify the conduct of the Governor of New Jersey, which it would be out of time now to consider.—Indeed, he would not now have taken up the constitutional question at all, but for two considerations: the first was, that on a former occasion he was cut off by the previous question from saying a word on that question; and the next was, that on this occasion he was prevented, by constant interruptions, from pursuing the course of remarks he intended, when he took the floor.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

NON-IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A few weeks since, we called the attention of our readers to the movements, in various parts of the country, in favor of the immediate passage of a uniform bankrupt law—a measure of humanity, and not of partizanship. It affords us sincere gratification to observe, that there appears to be but one feeling on this subject, and that is warmly and distinctly in its favor. We cannot see how it could be otherwise, from all who reflect aright upon a matter of such deep public importance, and one too that should enlist the kindliest feelings of every friend of humanity.

Imprisonment for debt is contrary to the spirit of a free government. Is it a crime to be poor? Is a man a criminal because he has met misfortune in his path? Certainly not, every body replies.—Then, why imprison him because he cannot pay his debts? Perhaps, we are told, he may have property, which he will not surrender, and if there should exist no law to imprison him, he would never disclose. There can be but one answer to all who assume this view of the subject. It is this: Let laws be enacted with the strongest penalties against fraudulent debtors. If there can be proved sequestration of property, the prison should lock up the dishonest debtor. But in all cases, where a debtor has faithfully and honestly surrendered all his property, there should exist no human law which should give to a callous-hearted creditor the control of the person of one upon whom the vicissitudes of life have fallen with a crushing power.

That the laws in relation to imprisonment, which exist in many of our States, lead directly to dishonesty, none can doubt who will look correctly at their operations. Suppose a poor man is on the verge of bankruptcy. He looks upon his affairs, and beholds nothing but ruin that can ensue. He gazes upon his family. There is his wife and her little ones, wholly dependent upon his toil for support. The moment it is known he is a bankrupt, he feels sure the sheriff will seize his person and take him to prison. He knows he cannot pay his debts, and he knows not, therefore, when he may be released again; or if he should be, he has reason to fear some other creditor will again immure him in the prison he has just left. What, he asks himself, in the anguish of his heart, will his family do? How can they live? Must they be turned into the streets to beg? He cannot think of this: for it is almost distraction to his soul; and hence the artifice of a transfer of some little property, to provide for the wants of those whom he holds as dear as his own life. We repeat, it is in this way, and through similar practices, that the laws of imprisonment operate in different States of this Union, corrupting the morals of the unfortunate, and often sacrificing that self-respect which can alone support a man to stem the torrent of vicissitude and misfortune.

If there were no imprisonment, except for the dishonest, how would men strive to keep out of prison? The unfortunate debtor would say to himself, "I am looked upon by the world as an honest man. I am only poor, but it is no disgrace to be poor, and thank God I have my liberty to become diligent and retrieve my fortune. My family will be provided for, for I can toil, and if industry can do it, I will yet pay every man to whom I am indebted." Thus would the best interests of all be consulted. The morals, character, and feelings of the debtor would be properly protected—his family would be provided for—and his creditors would stand a far better chance ultimately to get their pay, than if they had resorted to that relic of barbarism which allows the man who hath much of this world's treasure, to imprison him who has been stripped of every thing by those vicissitudes which may, sooner or later, come unto all.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

[illegible]riday Morning, March 13, 1840.

Candidates for Sheriff, in Rowan,

COL. R. W. [illegible] | JOHN R. [illegible]

DAVIE COUNTY.

A friend informs us, that on Thursday of Davie County Court, (week before last), the Magistrates of that County met and took up county matters. The Tax was laid at 50 cents on the poll, and 25 cents on the $100 of real estate.

Special Court.—A. G. Carter, William Hawkins, Alexander Smoot, Lemuel Bingham, and Samuel Taylor, Esquires.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Fisher, on the opposite page of to-day's paper, on the New Jersey Contested Election. This speech is short, and, though Mr. Fisher was frequently interrupted by the *loyal seal* men, they did not succeed in preventing him from giving a clear and conclusive exposition of the fraud attempted by the Governor of New Jersey to cheat the *People* of their just and patriotic rights.

That Governor, with his [illegible] broad seal, and his party in Congress, and out of Congress, have taken great pains to forestall public opinion, and set the minds of the people made up in *his* favor, *before the facts* of the case were known. This is often resorted to in law cases by those who have desperate cases; but an honest and intelligent jury will never be misled by such tricks to give a verdict against evidence. And we are much mistaken if the people, who were the intended dupes of these designing politicians, will not feel indignant when they discover the facts.

It is said that the Governor of New Jersey is a native of a Foreign Kingdom, and he has but *lately* been *naturalized*. This may account for *his* arrogance; for *his* assuming to be the STATE; and for the virtue he ascribes to the *broad seal*: for it is by *broad seals* that Kings create *Peers, Lords, Dukes, Knights, Squires*, and *members of Parliament*. But what shall we say of *native Americans*—Lawyers, Judges, Governors, and members of Congress, who would set up the sanctity of a *broad seal* of wax fixed to a certificate by an individual, against *the voice and will of a majority of the freemen of a sovereign and patriotic State!* And who are the men that are most anxious to defend this arrogance and usurpation of the *Governor* in opposition to the *People?* Why, they are the very same who are daily making a clamor against *Executive Power!* Oh, consistency! whoever wishes to find you must not look among the broad seal men. We knew there was a party in the United States secretly anxious to establish titles and ranks of nobility, but we did not expect so soon to see them try so broad a step towards their object as they have tried with their broad seal.—Let the *Republicans* of this country mark this!

☞ We publish, on the first page of to-day's paper, about half of the very able and interesting speech of Mr. Calhoun, promised in our last. We regret to be under the necessity of dividing it; but we were compelled to do so, in order to give Mr. Fisher's speech this week, which we know all our readers will be so anxious to see. We need do nothing more than direct the reader's attention to Mr. Calhoun's speech, for the perusal once *begun*, it rivets the attention throughout. It is the clearest and most able elucidation of the operations of the Tariff system on all the interests of the country that we have ever seen.

The reader will not fail to preserve this paper, as the remainder of the speech will be given in our next.

JUDGE SAUNDERS.

A couple of weeks since, the Raleigh Register charged Judge SAUNDERS with the "inconsistency" of having preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson in 1824, and of afterwards supporting the General in opposition to Mr. Adams; but that paper having since become satisfied of the groundlessness of the charge, has promptly and honorably retracted it.

We are the more gratified at this display of magnanimity on the part of the Register, inasmuch as it affords such a shining contrast with the vituperative and unscrupulous course of most of the other Harrison-whig papers in this State; and we are not without hopes, that *some* of them at least may still profit by the good example the Register has set them, of dignified style, of respect for the feelings of Editorial brethren, and of a sense of justice towards political opponents.

But the Register has every incentive to deal with all fairness and courtesy towards Judge Saunders; for such is the Judge's habitual politeness and proverbial suavity of manners, that the most inveterate of his *political* opponents cannot, on coming in contact with him, but be divested of all propensity to show the least discourtesy towards him.—The Judge is a high-minded, honorable and talented man; and even those who differ with him in politics, are constrained to admire him for his social qualities, to respect him for his private virtues, and to honor him for his talents, his patriotism and public services.

And the Register is at least *prudent*, in remaining on good social terms with the Judge; for we doubt not but what the wary Editor of that ancient print "smells a rat" in the popular breeze of the State, which affords him a sufficient *inkling* of what is *going to be* the result of the next Gubernatorial contest, to enable him to "guess" who will be the occupant of the Executive Mansion for the next two years.

GENERAL HARRISON'S *GENERALSHIP*.

As the supporters of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency are busily engaged in trumpeting the great exploits of their "Hero" during the late war, for the purpose of raising a little political capital, it would probably not be uninteresting to refer back to the history of those days, and see how the grave and intelligent actors on the political stage *then* estimated Gen. Harrison's services as a General. We should recollect that "distance lends enchantment to the view;" and that "politicians by trade," such as are the mass of those most busily engaged in pushing Gen. Harrison forward for the Presidency, are not over scrupulous in the means they take to obtain or retain power. Therefore, let us go back to the records.

In *Niles' Register*, volume 10, page 120, we find the following proceedings of the Senate of the United States, (in 1816:)

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the Joint Resolutions, directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major-General Harrison and to Governor Shelby, and for other purposes. After some discussion, Mr. Lacock moved to amend the Resolution, by striking therefrom the name of Major-General Harrison. This motion was determined in the AFFIRMATIVE—yeas 12, nays 10."

Was this crowning and rewarding Gen. Harrison as an able and victorious General?—or, was it not a most *pointed rebuke* upon his imbecility and incompetency? Most certainly *this latter*, and so Gen. Harrison himself considered it at the time. In a letter to a friend (also published in Niles' Register,) he says:

"A vote of the Senate of the United States *has attached to my name a disgrace* which I am convinced no time or efforts of mine *will ever be able to efface*.—Their censure is indeed negative, but it is not on that account the less severe."

And this is now the great federal "Hero" and candidate for the Presidency! We cannot better conclude than by quoting the following from the *Hamilton Telegraph*:

"Now, we do hope that our political opponents will not accuse us of publishing General Harrison as a *disgraced man*, for we only quote *his own words*. It must be borne in mind that General Harrison *resigned* his commission in May, 1814, having lost the confidence of the whole army. Let it also be remembered that this was the most gloomy period of the war, when the country required the services of every man of military talents and firmness. The subsequent services of Gen. Jackson, and the unprecedented and brilliant victory of New Orleans, showed that there was work enough, and peril enough, still in prospect, yet General Harrison *retired* to North Bend. The country got along without his services then, and closed the war in a triumph of glory, and also needs not his services now.

"Think of it, fellow-citizens, the *Senate of the United States did* not think that General Harrison merited a sword, or the thanks of Congress for his *military services*."

GEN. HARRISON AND ABOLITION—*Again*.

The following article recently appeared in the Chillicothe Advertiser, published at Chillicothe, Ohio. We do not pretend to vouch for its authenticity; but it is hardly possible that a respectable newspaper would *dare* to *fabricate* such an article, which must necessarily have such a tremendous bearing on Gen. Harrison's prospects for the Presidency—and that, too, as it were, in the General's immediate neighborhood. We will only add—if such be Gen. Harrison's feelings, views, and *history*, is there a *single man* in the South who will vote for him?

FROM THE CHILLICOTHE ADVERTISER.

The following is an extract from the Philanthropist (principal Abolition paper in the State of Ohio,) of the 14th February, published in Cincinnati:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"Fellow-Citizens: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation concerning me.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of Human Liberty. At the age of eighteen, I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch of Clermont County, was also a member of this Society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. *The obligations which I then came under, I have faithfully performed.* * *

"WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

[Appended to this letter is the certificate of Judge Gatch, of Clermont County, "*that the Harrison family were wealthy and respectable*," and that General Harrison was admitted a member of the Abolition Society, of which he also was a member.]

More Evidence!—How long will southern men close their eyes to the FACT, that *northern Federalism* and *Abolitionism* are one and the same, so far as political action is concerned?—that these two fell spirits are moving hand in hand in the war now waging against the South and her institutions? and that they are making common cause in favor of Harrison for the Presidency? The *partizans* of Gen. Harrison in *the South* may deny this, and endeavor to lull the people into a fatal security; but *the northern friends* of Harrison hold a very different language, as will be seen by what follows. Ex-Governor CAMP, of Vermont, in a late address to the Abolitionists of that State, urges these fanatics to *be united as a man* in their support of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, for, if we are not thus united, says he, "*the Democrats will be certain to carry the State.*" Hear him.

"In the State of Vermont, (says Governor Camp,) the number of freemen identified with the Abolitionists must be at least three thousand, probably more; but that is immaterial, as no one would be likely to make a lower estimate. The aggregate Whig vote for Governor at the last election, was *twenty-four thousand six hundred and eleven*; the Tory vote for the same office was *twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-one*—making a Whig majority of *two thousand three hundred and sixty. In this State, the Abolitionists appear to be almost exclusively Whigs.* How many Tories there may be who claim to be Abolitionists, I know not. MY OWN ACQUAINTANCE DOES NOT EMBRACE A DOZEN AT MOST. Probably none would claim over a hundred."

Bankrupt Law.—A great many Petitions have been presented to Congress praying the passage of a General Bankrupt Law. It will be recollected that the [illegible] recommended the passage of such a [illegible] of his two last Messages to Congress. The question has been agitated in Congress [illegible] the *federalists*, true to their [illegible] in favor of the passage of a General Bankrupt Law, (which they formerly opposed [illegible] steadily), provided that *Banks* and other corporations are excluded from its operations. These friends of the "*democratic people*" are consistent in one particular at least—in maintaining privileged monopolies in preference to the rights of the people.

☞ By reference to our Congressional Synopsis, it will be seen that the Committee of Elections have reported on the New-Jersey case—that the Democratic candidates received a majority of the *lawful* votes. What will now be the excuse of the "certificate" and "broad seal" men and their friends, for this bare-faced attempt to trample on the rights of the freemen of New-Jersey, and set at defiance the Constitution and the Laws?

"*Whigism vs. Van Burenism.*—Who can regard the following fact without discerning clearly the decline of the Van Buren cause?

'Mr. Van Buren's native county sends three Whig members to the Assembly; his native district sends three Whig Senators—his native State has declared three times for the good Whig cause.'"

The above item is going the rounds of the Harrison papers; and, to be impartial, *we* will now give an example on the other side:

Van Burenism vs. Harrisonism.—Hamilton County, Ohio, in which Gen. Harrison lives, sends a full delegation of Van Buren men to the State Legislature, and sends a Van Buren man to Congress; besides, when Gen. Harrison was last a candidate for Congress in that District, he was beaten badly, by a young man, and when a candidate for Governor of Ohio, only received 4,000 out of 50,000 votes!

Further.—Hamilton County, Ohio, has always been *Republican* to the core; while Columbia County, New York, (Mr. Van Buren's home,) has, with a few intervals, always been a decided federal county, particularly during the late war.

MORE "*WHIG UNANIMITY*."

FROM THE KNOXVILLE ARGUS.

Gen. Harrison.—The genuine Whigs of the South will not swallow him, no matter how slick he may be greased. The Georgia Southern Advocate, a Whig paper, says:

"This body of politicians have thought proper to present to the people the name of Wm. H. Harrison, an abolitionist. The course of the State Rights party in this matter is very plain; it is a contest in which they should take no part."

And the Florence (Ala.) Mirror, another Whig paper, holds the following language:

"Gen. Harrison is distinguished for his ardent attachment to the anti-slavery cause; for his Federal principles, and the consistent advocacy of them; and for the unexpected encouragement he met with at the last Presidential election to run a second time."

We call this pretty plain talk about Harrison's Abolition and Federal principles, coming as it does from Whig papers.

And here comes another!—The New Orleans "Great Western" contains the following:

"SHREVEPORT, La., February 4, 1840.

"Though we differ in politics, I am not such a strong Whig as to rally under the Harrison flag. I am now, and have always been, a strong supporter of a National Bank; but I feel willing to do without the re-establishment of the Bank, if we can succeed in no other way but by electing Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. I must confess that I cannot support him, for the reason I have always had, that is, I do not think him at all competent; and I fear he is a little connected with the *fanatics*."

The reader will at once pronounce the views and reasons of our Whig correspondent honest, sound, and correct; and when this question has to be tested, no small number of honest Southern Whigs of Louisiana will be found to entertain the same opinion.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the *House*, March 3, considerable time was spent in debating a Resolution offered by Mr. Habersham of Georgia, ordering the printing of 5,000 copies of the map of the Southern coast, from the surveys of Charles Wilkes, which was finally rejected. The bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for the removal of the Red River Raft was taken up and debated, but before a vote was taken on it, the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, March 4, the amendment of the House to the bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions was concurred in, and the bill wants but the signature of the Executive to become a law. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, and the bill to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States, were ordered to be engrossed. The report of the Select Committee on the assumption of State debts was then taken up, and Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate at length, and with great ability, in reply to the various objections against the report.—Without concluding, Mr. G. gave way for a motion to go into Executive session; after which, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Petrikin of Penn., was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be instructed to report to this House all the facts in relation to the furnishing this House with stationary, by the Clerk, including the difference of price paid for the stationery furnished to the Senate and that furnished this House; and, further, that they report all the facts relative to contracts made by the Clerk with S. D. Langtree for lithographing certain maps, authorized by the last Congress to be published, and the price paid for the copperplate engraving of the same maps published by order of the Senate; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers in order to enable them to comply with the foregoing instructions.

Mr. Jones of Virginia submitted a resolution, that the House resolve itself to a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes, and that the said bill shall have precedence over all other business until disposed of.

Objection being made by several gentlemen to the reception of the resolution,

Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer it.

Mr. Bell inquired whether the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means wished to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Sub-Treasury Bill. If so, he would vote for the motion.

Mr. Jones of Virginia replied, that he was as anxious as any gentleman to get up that bill, and the only reason why it had not been taken up was, that it had not been reached in the regular course of business.

The motion to suspend was not agreed to.

A motion was then made to refer the President's Annual message to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and adopted. Reports from the Committee were then called for, and proceeded in until the House adjourned.

In *Senate*, March 5. Various Petitions and memorials were presented, in favor of a General Bankrupt Law, the reduction of Postage, &c., and by Mr. Henderson, the instructing Resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

In the *House*, Mr. Campbell from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred the resolution of the House of the 28th ult., directing said committee to report forthwith to the House, which five of the ten candidates for seats as Representatives from the State of New Jersey had received the greatest number of lawful votes at the late election in that State, made a detailed report thereon, concluding with stating that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Kille, Ryall and Cooper (Democrats) had received the greatest number of lawful votes.

The reading of the Report was commenced, when Mr. Fillmore interrupted the Clerk, and proposed to offer as the House a Resolution to re-commit the Report to the Committee of Elections, with instructions to make further investigations, &c. After a good deal of discussion, the Report was read through, when Mr. Petriken offered a Resolution to the effect, that Philemon Dickerson, &c., (the Democratic claimants) having received a majority of the lawful votes, &c., be admitted to seats in this House, and that the Speaker swear them as such, on presenting themselves. On his Resolution, Mr. Petriken moved the Previous Question; but before a vote was taken, it being 1 o'clock at night, the House adjourned.

In *Senate*, March 6, after a protracted debate, the resolutions reported by the Select Committee on the assumption of State debts, with some modifications, and an additional resolution, submitted by Mr. NORVELL, were adopted.

In the *House*, the preamble and resolution offered last evening by Mr. FILLMORE, with the amendment of Mr. PATTERSON, came up for consideration; but no question was taken thereon, the whole day being consumed by debates on points of order. An ineffectual motion was made to suspend the rules, in order to entertain a resolution offered by Mr. RIVES, postponing all further consideration of the subject until Tuesday next, and that it be made the special order for that and each succeeding day until finally disposed of.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed in your paper of last week, that WESLEY JONES, Esq., of Wake county, has been appointed U. S. Marshall of this State from and after the 28th of April proximo, on which day Gen. BEVERLY DANIEL's term of office will expire: And I have also observed, that the Raleigh Register, and other prints of kindred politics in this State, have set up as loud a [illegible] and as piteous a lamentation over this appointment, as though Gen. Daniel had actually been "proscribed" out of his very *bread!* They are, of course, unsparing in their abuse of the President and Senate, for the "heartless vindictiveness of the act" of "removing Gen. Daniel," &c. &c.

Now, Messrs. Editors, in the first place, I deny that Gen. Daniel has been "removed" from office; the term of service of [illegible], by limitation of law, on the 28th of April, and Mr. Jones' appointment will take effect from and *after* that day. The term of this, with most other civil appointments under the General Government, is limited to *four years*, by act of Congress; and I well recollect, that none were more clamorous for the passage of the act, than the Register and its political friends—although they are now snivelling and shedding crocodile tears, because some of them have been reached by the operation of *their own act*. The passage of this act was urged (by some of the federalists as well as by the Republicans) for the reason, that it would be carrying out the wholesome Democratic doctrine of "rotation in office"; it was contended, that where men are suffered to remain too long a time undisturbed in office, they are more apt to forget their obligations of duty—more likely to lose connection of that vigilant care and attention so essential to the faithful discharge of their official functions—than if they were *quadrennially* brought in review of the appointing power—made to pass the ordeal of a nomination by the President, and a confirmation by the Senate.

The term of service of Marshal being thus limited by law to *four* years, it is no more a "removal" to omit to re-appoint him after his term expires, than it is for the people to omit to re-elect a member of assembly after his two years shall have expired.

But does the Register mean to [illegible] the anti-republican doctrine that an [illegible] has an indefeasible *right* to his place—a [illegible] *property* in its emoluments? The style and tone of this paper's complaint really seem to imply as much. Gen. Daniel having held the appointment some 20 or 30 years; and being possessed of an ample fortune, with none but collateral heirs to inherit it; ought rather, I should think, to feel "relieved" than "proscribed," by a transfer of his duties to another.

But I have substantial reasons for believing that Gen. Daniel *does not want the office*: Its emoluments (some $300 or $400 per annum, *only*) must be a totally inadequate compensation, for the responsibility, the trouble and vexation incident to a discharge of its duties.—Moreover, Gen. Daniel *holds another office* of honor and emolument, that of Adjutant General of the State, with an annual salary; and I have yet to learn whether he has any such grasping propensity as to desire to hold a plurality of appointments—a monopoly of honors and emoluments of office! I cannot but believe that [illegible] is too high-minded, that he is possessed of too much sense of honor and justice towards his *peers*, to really wish to clutch every little appointment within his reach! I must think, Messrs. Editors, until better informed, that the *spirit* of the Register's complaint has done injustice to the [illegible] feelings and sentiments in this matter.

By the way, has the [illegible] bitter denunciations of Judge [illegible] five years since, for holding two offices [illegible] cifully it and its political friends about [illegible] resolutions against him in the House of [illegible] hunted him down, until he resigned [illegible] Attorney General? Now, "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"; And if it is not incompatible with our [illegible] and [illegible], and as repugnant to the genius of our institutions, for Gen. Daniel to hold *two offices of emolument, at the same time*, one under the United States and the other under our State Government, as for Judge Saunders? Does *Harrisonism*, in the Register's estimation, *privilege* a man to hold a *monopoly* of offices, while *Republicanism* disqualifies the most estimable citizen to hold even *one* appointment!

That WESLEY JONES, Esq., the new Marshal, is well qualified to fill, and is entirely deserving of, the office, I presume the Register will not undertake to deny. To show the estimation in which Mr. Jones is held by his fellow-citizens, I will state, that he has repeatedly been elected by the Legislature—and I believe has never been defeated before the people of Wake county, where he has always resided.

March 9, 1840. A DEMOCRAT.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In [illegible] County, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. RICHARD JULIAN, of this County, to Miss SOPHIA CREASON, of Davidson.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., Mr. JAMES T. HOUSTON, of Cabarrus County, to Miss ANN ISABELLA HENDERSON, of Mecklenburg.

In this County, on the 4th ult., by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. MATTHIAS MIENHAMMER to Miss ROSA MARIA, daughter of Abram Lentz, Esq.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Mountain Road Temperance Society, will be held at the house of Mr. Dewalt [illegible] on Monday after the fifth Sabbath in this month, when [illegible] Addresses will be delivered, one of which will be in the German language, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock.

By order of the Society.

JOHN D. SCHECK, President.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. tms

SALISBURY

Male and Female Academy.

REV. JOHN D. SCHECK and J. S. JOHNSTON will re-open their School on Monday, the 23rd instant. All possible exertions will be used to preserve and enforce discipline, to govern and instruct without fear, favor, or partiality, to all, male and female, old and young, large and small.

Every scholar entering the School must be punctual and regular, without which there can be but little improvement.

There will be no such thing as *Day Scholars*. Every one will be charged from the time he or she enters school to the end of the session, at the following rates:

Beginners, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, ... $7 00

Every thing else, ... 8 00

N. B. Mr. Scheck is Principal of the Female department. JOHN D. SCHECK,

J. SLOAN JOHNSTON.

March 13, 1840. 39—3w

LA[illegible]TH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North against the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,

LATH,

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury*, which commenced *on the 21st ultimo*, and *will end on the 20th of June next*, at $25 the Season, and $40 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—r

PEDIGREE:

I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillus. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hephestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hephestion was got by the imported Shepherd out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and animal action. At three years old, he won the [illegible] stakes at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's [illegible] Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Commotion, the others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three-mile heats, at Augusta, beating Flite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting [illegible] amongst the carriages, he sustained [illegible] which occasioned his withdrawal from [illegible].

LATH was a [illegible] the first class, which he evinced in his [illegible] Mary Morris, Charleston Rose, and Kitty [illegible], and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and [illegible] speak for themselves. In a word, LATH unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had [illegible] for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered LATH of the purest blood—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

It certainly, it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogize LATH, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But still remark, that LATH has not only descended from pure blood, but has come [illegible] stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, as well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable echat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of LATH, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best stocks in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of LATH's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal getter LATH stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find LATH at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

FOR SALE,

60 SACKS of Liverpool Salt;

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses;

5 boxes of Sherry and Madeira Wine;

1,000 [illegible] and common chewing Tobacco;

4 Cradle [illegible] Scythes;

Best Anchor Bagging, Cloths and Screen Wire,

By CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, March 13, 1840.

LEXINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to a more private part of the Village, offers for sale, on accommodating terms,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

on which he now lives. It is a spacious building, situated about the centre of the Village, and has attached to it an excellent store-room and other buildings on the lot suitable for a family.

CHARLES LEE PAYNE.

Lexington, N. C., March 13, 1840. 3w.

Ditching.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL informs the Public that he would be glad to undertake contracts for DITCHING, in Rowan or any of the surrounding counties. He understands the business thoroughly, having worked at it for many years; and his terms will be moderate. The best recommendations can be given. He may be found at Salisbury for the present. [March 13.—]

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to this business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. February 21, 1840. v

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRANED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. v

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. v

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',
Feb. 21, 1840. v

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 28, 1840. v

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at
Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. v

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840. v

FINE NORTHERN
Bar ueks,

BUGGIES & SULKIES.
All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. v

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed Castor Oil. Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows: Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.
Feb 12, 1839. tf
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Warrants for sale here.

Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy inform the Public, that this institution is now under the care of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other seminaries with entire satisfaction.

Terms of Tuition.—For beginners, per session of five months, $8 00
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geography, and History, 10 00
The above, with the higher branches in the literary department, 12 50
Music, on the Piano and Guitar, 25 00
Painting, 10 00

Ornamental Needlework, and the making Wax Flowers will also be taught, if desired, at $5 each.

N. B. The French Language is also taught, to those who desire it, by a gentleman who is a native of France.

By Order of the Trustees.
T. L. COWAN, Chairman.
February 28, 1840. 27—r

Boyd's Hotel,

(FORMERLY NORRIS'S.)

Sign of the Buck—Corner of King & George St.,
CHARLESTON, S. CAROLINA.

THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.,) informs his friends and others, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, and will do his best to please them. J. D. BOYD.
Charleston, Feb. 28, 1840. 27—3w

Look Here!

THE undersigned having purchased of Pressly Ray his possessions in Randolph county, North Carolina, consisting of the

STORE, LANDS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,

Would hereby inform the public generally, that they will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, *on Wednesday the 18th of March next*, (if not otherwise disposed of before that day,) ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 250 Acres, situated about fifteen miles west of Ashborough, directly on the great Stage Road leading from Raleigh to Salisbury, N. C.—on it is an excellent stand for a store, (with about 400 customers living convenient to it) and an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment, with good Houses, Stables, &c. About $400 or $500 will be required on making a title—time will be given for the remainder.

We request those who wish to buy, to call and examine for themselves. Any person wishing further information will please call on Franklin Sullivan, who will be found on said premises at any day.

HAWKINS & COLTRANE.
Randolph co., Feb. 28, 1840. 27—ts

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. v

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. v

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.
WILLIAM OTRICH.
Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840. p

Cotton Yarns.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have started their Cotton Factory, at *Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C.*, where they are prepared to manufacture Cotton Yarns equal to any in the State.
EDWARD BURAGE & CO.

N. B. Cotton will be spun one half for the other; or, for ten cents per lb. E. B. & CO.
February 7, 1840. 5w

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by
JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf

HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., FEB. 12, 1840.

Attention, Officers of the 64th Regiment!

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with your subalterns, with Side Arms, for Drill; and, on Friday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, armed and equipt as the law directs, for review and inspection.

By order of Major Gen'l. B. M. Edney, of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.
R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.,
64th Regiment N. C. Militia.
J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of Company muster.

By Order of the Captain.
JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.
Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840. 4t

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufactoring Company, are hereby notified that an Instalment of Twenty-five Dollars per share, will be payable to the undersigned on the 27th instant; and that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Court-House in this place, on the first Monday in April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. WM. H. HORAH, Treasr.
S. M. C.
Salisbury, N. C., March 6, 1840. 3w.

DISSOLUTION.—The mercantile co partnership heretofore existing in the town of Wilksborough, N. C., under the name of Patterson and Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to William Martin, and those having claims against the same will present them to him for payment, he alone being authorized to settle the business of the concern.
S. F. PATTERSON.
WM. MARTIN.
Wilksboro', Jan. 9, 1840 (m6)—3w

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.
L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839. tf

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionable* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.
J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.
R. N. CRAIGE.
November 29, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. Sparsos & Shaskle, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

More Good Things,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found,

Sardines,
Herrings,
Codfish,
Mackarel,
Cheese,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,
Anchois,
First rate Oysters,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,
Spanish Cigars—best,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,
Starch,
Soap,
Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bananas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
" Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hasle Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
" Mint,
" Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouechе returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do.;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 kegs Powder;
24 hogsheads Sugar;
60 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
20 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,
By J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.
N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839. tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.
November 1st, 1839. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*
SIMEON HELICK.
December 6, 1839. tf.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.
February 21, 1840. p

[illegible] & Boger

[illegible] Hats of [illegible] for sale [illegible] cash or on time to punctual [illegible] Negro invisible Green, Mixed and Black [illegible] Satin vestings, figured [illegible] Black and dark Blue [illegible]

3 pieces Kentucky [illegible]
10 do. Red Ticking [illegible]
50 lbs. blue cotton [illegible]
16 [illegible] Harness;
4 genuine [illegible] Axes;
[illegible] Saltpetre;

1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Ride [illegible]; 1 do. Weaver's Reeds, Philadelphia make; [illegible] 1 do. Shuff; 1 box best Devendale Tobacco; [illegible] [illegible] Cheese, from 10s 6 to 9; [illegible] of [illegible]

—Also—

[illegible] Madeira, French [illegible] dy; Wines of different kinds; [illegible] Gin [illegible]
July 25, 1839.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in consequence of recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mining Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 309 acres, lying on [illegible] mile branch.
" 2—containing 202 acres, lying on [illegible] ters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,000 acres, lying on [illegible] creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin river.
" 4—containing [illegible], lying on Flat [illegible]
" 5—containing 600, lying on Little [illegible]
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat [illegible]
" 8—containing 600, lying on Little [illegible]
" 9—containing 691, lying on Little [illegible]
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Little [illegible] creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing 1,258, lying on Little [illegible]
" 13—containing 1,317, located on [illegible] branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Leaf tract.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in the most *fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of best qualities, selected by himself in the New York [illegible] all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of [illegible] garments on the most approved plans of the fashions in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to [illegible] spath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. [illegible] large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has just received a new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Come and see!—The Subscriber having on hand a large supply of Mahogany and other materials, and in his employ several good Workmen, is prepared to make to order all kinds of *Cabinet* and *Chair work*, from the plainest walnut job to the finest mahogany work. The greatest punctuality will be paid to all orders for work. Prices moderate. All kinds of produce, plank, and scantling taken in exchange for furniture. K. ELLIOTT.

A CARD.—The undersigned having permanently established himself in Mr. Elliott's employ, would be thankful for orders for mahogany work, and promises that all work done by him shall not be surpassed (as workmanship) by any other whatever.
Jan. 31, 1840. 8t C. H. DEJARNETT.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.
ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Morus Multicaulis Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
September 20, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DISCUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840. p

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Jacob Winecoff & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. It is earnestly requested, that all those indebted to the firm, by book account, will make settlement by cash or note, before the first day of April next, as it is desirable to have as speedy a close as possible of all the accounts. Jacob Winecoff is fully authorized to grant discharges for the firm.
JACOB WINECOFF,
DAVID WINECOFF,
HENRY GOODNIGHT,
Mill Hill, Cabarrus co., Feb. 14, 1840.

N. B. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm of J. & R. Winecoff, who solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former concern—as they will endeavor to merit favor by strict attention to their business and low prices.
JACOB WINECOFF.
RANSOM WINECOFF.
February 28, 1840. 27—3w